

ADDITIONS TO THE FLORA OF WORCESTER
COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS. — II.

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SINCE the publication of my first article under the above title (RHODORA, 1: 42, 43), I have succeeded in finding several more plants not previously known in Worcester County, and have at the same time somewhat extended the ranges within the county of most of the plants mentioned in that article. The recent revision of several groups of New England plants has also furnished some material for the present article.

During the year Dr. G. E. Stone has published a Flora of Lake Quinsigamond, which contains several plants not before recorded from Worcester County. Some of these I have collected also, in other parts of the county, and I have indicated them below by an asterisk.

The following *species* (and one hybrid) are not enumerated in Mr. Jackson's 1894 catalogue of Worcester County plants: —

**Potamogeton perfoliatus*, L. Lakes Quacumquasit and Quaboag, Brookfield, August 20.

Panicum filiforme, L. Dry sandy woods near Lake Quaboag, Brookfield, September 4.

Panicum virgatum, L. Lake Quacumquasit.

Aristida dichotoma, Michx. Dry sandy soil. Dudley, August 27; Southbridge, September 10; Sturbridge, September 17.

Aristida gracilis, Ell. Dry roadside, Sturbridge, September 17.

**Spartina cynosuroides*, Willd. In loose sand near the outlet of Lake Quacumquasit, Brookfield, August 13.

Poa compressa, L. Dry roadsides, open woods, rocky places, etc., common. Dudley, August 27; Sturbridge and Brookfield, September 4; Southbridge, September 10.

Cyperus inflexus, Muhl. Sandy shores of Lakes Quacumquasit and Quaboag, August 13.

Scirpus planifolius, Muhl. In dry deciduous woods, mostly on hills, Sturbridge, May 28 (elevation, 980 ft.); West Brookfield, May 30 (elevation, 920 ft.); Brookfield, August 20.

Scirpus debilis, Pursh. Very abundant on mud-flats along the Quinebaug River in the eastern part of Southbridge, July 30, August 27; extending down the river into Dudley; also sparingly along the

shore of Quaboag Lake (where it is almost hidden by larger plants), August 20.

**Scirpus pungens*, Vahl. A few specimens along the north shore of Lake Quacumquasit, August 13; very abundant along the north shore of Quaboag Lake (and extending some distance out into the water), August 20.

Hemicarpha subsquarrosa, Nees. Sandy shore of Lake Quacumquasit, August 13; gravelly shore of Quaboag Lake, August 20.

Carex utriculata, Boott. Wet meadows and bogs, Southbridge, May 26; Webster, June 11.

Carex bullata × *utriculata*, Bailey. A group of perhaps two or three dozen individuals of this supposed hybrid was found in a sphagnum meadow in Southbridge, in flower May 26, and apparently mature June 14. *C. utriculata* was a few rods away, but I saw no *C. bullata* in the vicinity.

Carex scabrata, Schw. "Gulf Woods" (May 20), and other wet places in Southbridge.

Carex torta, Boott. One specimen or clump found growing on the bank of an artificial canal near the Quinebaug River, Southbridge, June 6. Probably originated from seed transported from some station farther up the river.

Carex tenella, Schk. Wet woods, Southbridge (two stations), June 8 and 27. Associated with *C. polytrichoides*, Muhl., which it resembles in its filiform leaves and culms.

Carex foenea, Willd. Dry thicket. Southbridge, July 15.

Carex albolutescens, Schw. Dry woods. Southbridge, June 14.

Orontium aquaticum, L. Three or four specimens, without fruit, in a muddy ditch near the Quinebaug River, Dudley, July 30 (elevation, 400 feet).

Funcus Greenii, Oakes & Tuckerm. Dry sandy soil. Near Quaboag Lake, Brookfield, August 20 (elevation, 630 feet), September 4 (elevation, 680 feet); near Quinebaug River, Dudley, August 27 (elevation, 400 feet).

Stellaria graminea, L. Roadside, Dudley, June 11. Closely resembles *S. longifolia*, Muhl., which grows near it.

Berteroa incana, DC. Three or four depauperate specimens of this new weed were found in a dry hayfield in Southbridge, August 17. One specimen was sent to Prof. L. H. Dewey, assistant botanist of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, who confirmed my identification.

**Elatine Americana*. A few inches under water in the north end of Lake Quacumquasit, Brookfield, September 4.

Apocynum hypericifolium, Ait. (*A. cannabinum* var. *hypericifolium*, Gray). Dry sandy soil near Quinebaug River, Southbridge, August 17; lake shores, Brookfield, September 4.

Centaurea nigra, L. Dry roadsides, Hardwick, July 2. Not mentioned in Mr. Jackson's catalogues, but recorded from Hardwick as early as 1829, by Dr. Hitchcock (Catalogue of plants growing without cultivation in the vicinity of Amherst College, p. 19).

The following plants are *varieties* (new to the county) of species already known in the county:—

Eleocharis obtusa, var. *jejuna*, Fernald. Bottom of dried-up pool in woods near Hatchet Hill, Southbridge, September 10.

Eriophorum gracile, var. *paucinervium*, Engelm. In a small bog, surrounded by woods, near the summit of Shumway Hill, Sturbridge, July 23 (elevation, 980 feet).

Carex stricta, var. *angustata*, Bailey. In wet meadows, generally with the type and almost as common, Southbridge, May 14; Dudley, June 11.

Carex stricta, var. *strictior*, Dew. Wet meadows near the Quinebaug River, Sturbridge, May 28; Dudley, June 11.

Carex laxiflora, var. *patulifolia*, Carey. Grows in crevices of cliffs facing eastward, on rich shady hillsides, often with the similar *C. platyphylla*, Carey. Southbridge, May 14.

Carex tribuloides, Wahl. (the type). Moist shaded meadow. Southbridge, June 9.

Polygonum acre, var. *leptostachyum*, Meisn. Along lakes and rivers, Brookfield, August 13 and 15.

Of the plants of the *Scirpus Eriophorum* group, as recently revised by Mr. M. L. Fernald (Proc. Amer. Acad. XXXIV, pp. 498-503), I have collected the three following in Worcester County:—

Scirpus Eriophorum var. *cyperinus*, Gray (*Eriophorum cyperinum*, L.) is the common form, in wet places throughout the county.

Scirpus Eriophorum, var. *condensatus*, Fernald. In rather dry sandy soil, near Wallum Pond, Douglas (and extending southward into Rhode Island), August 6.

Scirpus atrocinctus, Fernald. Quite common in wet meadows, Southbridge, June 6; Charlton, June 18; New Braintree and Dana, July 2; and at 1990 feet on Mt. Wachusett, July 4.

Of the seven species and two varieties of *Antennaria* now known in Massachusetts (see RHODORA, 1 : 160), I have thus far distinguished six in Worcester County, as follows : —

A. Parlinii, Fernald. This handsome species is usually found in partially shaded situations, often on a sloping bank by the roadside, or occasionally in moist meadows, not common, Southbridge, May 7 (in flower) ; Sturbridge, May 28 ; Warren, May 30 ; Leicester and Charlton, June 4 (akenes beginning to fall). Extends southward into Connecticut. Only pistillate specimens found.

A. Canadensis, Greene. Gravelly shore of Lead Mine Pond, Sturbridge, May 28 (pistillate only) ; also seen without flowers along unfrequented roads or in dry open places, Charlton, August 13 ; Sturbridge, September 4 ; Southbridge, September 10.

A. plantaginea, R. Br. Dry fields, woods, roadsides, etc., very common and variable. (Staminate and pistillate.)

A. plantaginea, var. *petiolata*, Fernald. Fields and roadsides, Southbridge, often with the type. (Staminate and pistillate.)

A. neodioica, Greene. In dry fields, woods, etc., especially among rocks. Pistillate plant quite common. Staminate plants found only once, in a cluster of about twenty individuals or flowering stems, spreading over an area of one or two square feet, by a roadside in Southbridge, with some pistillate plants in close proximity. This is the first and only known station for staminate *A. neodioica* in New England.

A. neglecta, Greene. Dry pastures, roadsides, or even in sphagnous wet meadows, common. The wet meadow form usually has larger leaves (sometimes 5.5 cm. long), smooth or nearly so above, and fewer stolons.

Further study of this interesting genus will no doubt reveal other species in the county than those listed above.

The following plants of my previous article have been collected this year in additional stations : —

Spirodela polyrrhiza. Southbridge, August 13 ; Brookfield, August 20.

Glyceria elongata. Royalston, July 2.

Glyceria pallida. Southbridge, June 27.

Panicum proliferum. Shore of Quaboag Lake, Brookfield, August 20.

Carex laxiculmis. Dudley, July 30.

Cladium mariscoides. Quaboag River marshes, Brookfield, June 18.

Eleocharis Robbinsii. Shallow water, Douglas, August 6.

Rhynchospora alba. Douglas and Dudley, August 6.

Juncus bufonius. Apparently common throughout. Seen as far north as Royalston, July 2.

Polygonum hydropiperoides. Sturbridge, July 23; Brookfield, August 20; Dudley, August 27.

Linum Virginianum. Dudley, August 27.

Gerardia purpurea, var. *paupercula*. Brookfield, August 20; Southbridge, September 10. Am inclined to believe that all the *G. purpurea* in Worcester county may be referred to this variety.

Rumex verticillatus, in my former article, should be *R. Britannica*, L., a very similar species. I am indebted to Mr. W. P. Rich for calling my attention to this error, after examining one of my specimens. I have collected it also in Brookfield, August 20.

With a few unimportant exceptions, specimens of the plants mentioned in this article have been examined by Mr. Fernald, and placed in the herbarium of the N. E. Botanical Club.

THE WHITE BLACKBERRY.

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THE so-called "white blackberry" is recognized as a distinct variety of blackberry by Prof. L. H. Bailey in his *Evolution of our Native Fruits*, 1898, where it is given the name of *Rubus nigrobaccus*, var. *albinus* Bailey. In this work he refers to what seems to be the first mention of this plant, where he reports it in *American Gardening* for 1890 under the name of *Rubus villosus*, var. *albinus* Bailey. Professor Bailey's discovery that the *Rubus villosus* of Aiton is really our common dewberry explains the change in the specific name.

The plant in question is reported by Professor Bailey as occurring in certain localities from New York to Michigan. This summer I found a bush in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, a town in the Connecticut valley. The bush was between three and four feet high, with foliage resembling that of the common high blackberry, but of a lighter green. The ripe berries were of an amber or flesh color, from one-half to three-fourths of an inch in length, sweet and juicy, though hardly so highly flavored as the common blackberries.

Inquiry revealed the fact that the "white blackberry" was known to many of the veteran berry-pickers of the locality, though I heard of